IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims in accordance with the following rewritten claims in clean form. Applicant includes herewith an Attachment for Claim Amendments showing a marked up version of each amended claim. Note that brackets [**] do not indicate deletions.

1. (Amended) Magnetic powder composed on an alloy composition represented by $R_x(Fe_{1-y}Co_y)_{100-x-z-w}B_zNb_w$ (where R is at least one rare-earth element, x is 7.1 – 9.9at%, y is 0-0.30, z is 4.6 – 6.9at%, and w is 0.2 – 3.5at%), the magnetic powder being constituted from a composite structure having a soft magnetic phase and a hard magnetic phase, wherein the magnetic powder has magnetic properties in which, when the magnetic powder is formed into an isotropic bonded magnet having a density ρ [Mg/m^3] by mixing with a binding resin and then molding the maximum magnetic energy product $(BH)_{max}$[kJ/m^3] of the bonded magnet at room temperature satisfies the relationship represented by the formula $(BH)_{max}/\rho^2$[$x10^{-9}J \cdot m^3/g^2$] $\geq$ 2.2, and the intrinsic coercive force (H_{CJ}) of the bonded magnet at room temperature is in the range of 320 – 720 kA/m.

2. (Amended) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein when the magnetic powder is formed into an isotropic bonded magnet having a density ρ [Mg/m^3] by mixing with a binding resin and then molding the remanent magnetic flux density Br[T] at room temperature satisfies the relationship represented by the formula of Br/ρ [$x10^{-6}T \cdot m^3/g$] $\geq$ 0.125.

3. (Amended) Magnetic powder composed of an alloy composition represented by $R_x(Fe_{1-y}Co_y)_{100-x-z-w}B_zNb_w$ (where R is at least one rare-earth element, x is 7.1 – 9.9at%, y is 0 – 0.30, z is 4.6 – 6.9at%, and w is 0.2 – 3.5at%), the magnetic powder being constituted from a composite structure having a soft magnetic phase and a hard magnetic phase, wherein the magnetic powder has magnetic properties in which, when the magnetic powder is formed into an isotropic bonded magnet having a density ρ [Mg/m^3] by mixing with a binding resin and them molding the remanent magnetic flux density Br[T] at room temperature satisfies the relationship represented by the formula of Br/ρ [$x10^{-6}T{\cdot}m^3/g$] ≥ 0.125.

C1

4. (Amended) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 3, wherein when the magnetic powder is formed into an isotropic bonded magnet by mixing with a binding resin and then molding the intrinsic coercive force (H_{CJ}) of the magnet at room temperature is in the range of 320 – 720 kA/m.

5. (Amended) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein when the magnetic powder is formed into an isotropic bonded magnet by mixing with a binding resin and then molding the absolute value of the irreversible flux loss (initial flux loss) is equal to or less than 6.2%.

C2

C3

7. (Amended) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein said R includes Pr and a ratio of Pr with respect to the total mass of said R is 5 – 75%.

8. (Amended) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein said R includes Dy and a ratio of Dy with respect to the total mass of said R is equal to or less than 14%.

9. (Amended) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein the magnetic powder has been obtained by quenching the alloy in a molten state.

10. (Amended) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein the magnetic powder has been obtained by milling a melt spun ribbon of the alloy with a cooling roll.

11. (Amended) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein the magnetic powder has been subjected to a heat treatment for at least once during the manufacturing process or after its manufacture.